

## OF TENNESSEE.

The Wytheville (Va.) Dispatch, a re-adjuster organ, in commenting some weeks ago on what it seems to think the state-credit party of Virginia meant as a slur against Frank S. Blair, the Machine party's nominee for attorney-general of the state, says:

The ultra Bourbon newspapers bring it up in sneering, contemptuous style—Captain F. S. Blair, of Tennessee. What is the crime, what is the reproach in a Tennessee birth? To-day, Tennessee is in advance of Virginia. In noble sacrifices, in generous deeds, in brilliant minds, in wealth, in all that forms a state she has never lagged behind Virginia in the past, and it may be considered an honor to claim such nativity.

We thank our esteemed, but misguided, contemporary for the very enthusiastic language in which it seeks to speak of Tennessee, and are proud of the compliment; but we cannot think the appellation "of Tennessee" was used by the true democrats of Virginia in an approbrious sense. Certainly Tennessee has never done any act for which her sons should be held up to scorn, contempt or sneers. She has never repudiated a dollar of her obligations. She never will. Just so soon as her courts can knock into smithereens a disgraceful, but paltry and baseless obstacle, when a few defamers and denigrators have thrown in the way, who will march boldly and proudly up and liquidate every dollar of her indebtedness. No, there is no disgrace in being from Tennessee. In this instance the cause for shame and sneers is all on her side. She it is who will hang her head and blush to think that one of her sons should have left his native state and joined, in the state of his adoption, a party of agitators and repudiators, who are endeavoring by every means in their power to injure the fair name and growth and prosperity of the proud old commonwealth of Virginia. No, for heaven's sake don't let the place of his nativity be known abroad. Tennessee disowns the maternity, and cannot honor the man who prostitutes his talents to injure his adopted country. Mahone has few followers in Tennessee, and those it has can never be placed in positions of power and trust in the gift of her people.

\*JUDGE NATHAN CLIFFORD, of the U. S. Supreme court, died at Cornish, Maine, last Monday morning. He was nearly seventy-eight years of age, and for some years past had been a confirmed invalid. For the last few months he had entirely lost his mind, not being able even to tender his respects. He filled many stations of honor in Maine, and in 1846 he became attorney general in President Polk's cabinet, and afterwards went as minister to Mexico. In 1858 he was appointed by President Buchanan, an associate Justice of the Supreme court of the United States, and has held his place for the last twenty-three years. He was a life-long Democrat, and his death leaves only one democrat now remaining on the Supreme bench, Judge Field. His position will, of course, be filled by a republican, by appointment of the president.

If we are allowed to compare the "Typhoon" Rose with something even inferior to a Sully, we should suggest that the lordly Conkling's action in resigning his seat in the senate was a good deal like that of the thoughtless farmer boy who hitched himself up with a big yearling steer in order to accustom the animal to his galling yoke. Pretty soon he was heard to exclaim, "head us off! Head us off!"—here we come, head us off! When, after the doctors had worked with him a day and night and brought him around, the verdant rustic remarked, "that ar steer hadn't made norn'n a dozen years 'fore I re-lized that I had made a mistake." The difference is Conkling could not be revived.

The New York World bluntly says, "We own to a languid curiosity to know what erring brother Key thinks now of Brady and the Post office department during the Hayes administration." It would be right interesting to hear what the ex-postmaster general has to say about the Star-route frauds and other little discrepancies in that department of the ex-administration. Perhaps he can get his brother Schurz, who is struggling so brilliantly to defend and baffle Hayes' civil-service reform movements in his lately purchased paper, the Evening Post, to give us a few explanatory chapters on this department of that administration. Brady would doubtless be glad for some one to come to his support.

The holy men of the city of Brotherly Love are clamoring for the removal of the remains of the late deceased William Penn, from their resting place in England to this country. They ought to let the ashes of the blessed peace-maker alone in their glory, or else some one will be reviving the unpleasant truth of how he fished ever so many thousands of acres of land from the untended savage by presents of red blankets and quart bottles of "fire water." The rattling of dead men's bones off recidivistic reneades.

MR. JNO. B. GAINES, the great newspaper star of Kentucky, fires the Paducah Morning Enterprise at us now in the shape of an eight page forty column paper. This is truly a great enterprise for Paducah, and we wish him all success. He calls it the competitor of the Courier-Journal, and takes the editor of that country sheet to task for coming out one week ahead of him, when they had agreed to appear simultaneously. Pluck, energy and Enterprise are what every city wants and we trust the Paducahians will encourage him.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD, at last accounts, had entirely recovered from his relapse of last Saturday, and is considered on a better road to recovery than at any time during his sickness.

THE unsound theory of Guitau's insanity has about played out. We have never thought of for an instant that the murderous scoundrel was a lunatic; but if we had, the later developments of his studied preparations and long-sought-after opportunity to shoot the President would have dispelled any such belief. Let this infamous plea of insanity, which has become a disgrace to the jurisprudence of the land, and wrought such incalculable injury to the public peace and safety be blotted out.

Its asylum of every deep-dyed villain who commits a heinous crime, and the refuge of every lawyer whose client deserves the halter.

We have received from the president, Dr. E. R. Cook, the program and presentment of the annual Fair of the Christian county Association, which is to be held in Hopkinsville, October next, the 6th, 7th and 8th. The fair of this association is always a success and attended annually by a large concourse of people from Christian, and adjoining counties. Judging from the premium list, we should think the directors propose to make it even more successful and attractive than ever before. Many of our citizens are accustomed to attend this fair every year and we can assure them they will find it more worthy of their attendance this year than on any previous occasion.

The election of Miller and Lapham to the senate, in the place of Conkling and Platt, is the next best thing to a democratic victory. They are acknowledged by all to be men of moderate ability, and unimpaired leadership of the republican party in New York will be very greatly weakened. They can never do the work for the party that as shrewd, unscrupulous and brilliant a politician as Conkling, could have done. They have ousted Conkling, but they have weakened the republican party and it will lead to democratic success in the next election.

This yellow fever is said to be very virulent. Having the members of the National Board of Health express the opinion that it will not appear in this country this year. However the period of danger has by no means passed and the quarantine precautions are being enforced with more care than usual.

It is a relief to know that the new comet has at least a name, if not a "local habitation." It is known as the "Schaeberle comet," having been discovered by Prof. Schaeberle, of Ann Arbor, Michigan. The bright sensational visitor which shook its fiery tail at us a few weeks ago, slipped into outer darkness unannounced.

CONKLING'S soliloquy, "there is a past which is gone forever. But there is a future which is our own." Yes, the indications are that it will be quite too awfully shortly all his own to suit his pleasure.

The Atlanta Exposition. We have received from Mr. H. I. Kimball, Director-general of the great Atlanta, Ga., cotton and industrial exposition, which commences Oct. 5, next, a circular, giving full information relative to the department of minerals and woods, which department is to be made one of the special features of the exposition, and is expected to be large and attractive, and fairly represent the resources of the several states in their products of mine and forest. No entry fees will be required for exhibits in this department. Exhibits may be made by individuals as well as by states, counties and towns, also by railroad companies or other corporations. It is suggested that Tennessee have an exhibition of some of her vast resources, such as coal, copper ores, marble, hydraulic rocks, potter's clay, gold, lead, zinc ore, iron pyrites, copals, barites, lignite, lithographic stone, glass sand etc. Our own countyman, Hon. J. B. Killebrew, is chief of the department of minerals and woods, and would, no doubt, take great pride in seeing his own county well represented. This exposition will be the largest affair of the kind which has ever occurred in the south. Send for circular to J. B. Killebrew, Atlanta, Ga.

FROM WOODLAWN. As a place of resort for profitable entertainment on the Sabbath, Woodlawn is unsurpassed. We sent you a short report of the Sabbath school at this place some weeks ago, and, having had the privilege of participating in its exercises last Sabbath afternoon; we are constrained to say the hall has not been told. The school is large, and draws together the whole surrounding country of almost all ages, sex and denominations. The singing at the opening and after the closing of the school is truly refreshing; with Miss Rosa Mallory at the organ to set, and carry the tune, it is no wonder that so many of the boys follow. The base is led by my worthy friend David, and the tenor class by beautiful young ladies whose voices and musical talents do not surpass anywhere. Indeed it throws the writer and Eugene Mallory into the background, not withstanding we both claim a practical knowledge of the science, and we almost feel disposed to challenge the sweet singer of the Southside, with his corps of scientific singers to come over and join us on our suitable occasion and fill the air so full of music that the lovers of pleasure will abandon the bridle and come to the Sabbath school to find enjoyable and profitable entertainment. Indeed I think my worthy friends and Deboys, and the editor of that country sheet to task for coming out one week ahead of him, when they had agreed to appear simultaneously. Pluck, energy and Enterprise are what every city wants and we trust the Paducahians will encourage him.

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## SEWANE COAL MINES.

DEAR CHRONICLE:—Your readers will now prepare to follow me from light to darkness; from the breezy surface of this lofty plateau, where science and literature are cultivated under a sky as clear as the atmosphere as pure as that of ancient Athens, to the dark retreats beneath its surface, where the star-wart convict forces from his hiding place the artificial sources of our light and heat, available in the cold and darkness of night and winter.

The railroad which ascends this mountain from Cowan's Station, climbs a very steep declivity from that station to within a mile of the University, but from that point loses altogether its character as a mountain road, and runs nearly on a level from Sewanee to Tracy City, a distance of eleven miles. This is the coaling metropolis of the district, and the aspect was quite a surprise to me. I have said that it is scarcely on the level as the University, but, when you arrive there, you find yourself surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills, rising from the general surface of the plateau to a further elevation, of from 100 to 200 feet. It is in these hills that the coal is situated, and the mode of access demolished all its preconceived ideas of a coal mine. Instead of descending into the bowels of the earth through shafts to the depth of hundreds after hundreds of feet, you go straight up to your mountain and bore a hole in it. The hole through which I entered was bored many years ago, and, without a change of level upwards or downwards, I advanced through it to a distance of three quarters of a mile in one of the trains of coal trucks drawn by the miners' locomotive, which is a mule, who, from morning to night, pursues his labor in the bowels of the mountain, and between its thin laminae, frequently not thicker than paper, are deposited layer after layer of the fossil remains of the vegetation of the coal period, ferns and equiseta, the delicate reticulations of the ferns and the slender stridulations of the equiseta being preserved just as perfectly as they could have been observed in the living specimen untold ages ago. Sometimes a great mass of the bark of sigillaria is found; I saw a considerable fragment, that must have come from a tree of not less than two feet in diameter, and every scar which had been left by the falling off of the side leaves was as perfect as if they had been separated yesterday.

All the work in these mines is done by convict labor brought from the Nashville penitentiary, and the melancholy transverse stripes, which mark with us the lives of crime, are everywhere visible. This is not a cheerful sight, and, to become reconciled to it at all, one has to reflect that nearly all those men are now better employed than they have been for years before their conviction. I have no reason to believe that their necessarily dismal lot is aggravated by any gratuitous cruelty or oppression; but where a man is made over to a company as a human machine, from which the largest possible profit is to be made, abuses are always liable to creep in, to guard against which, vigilance is imperatively demanded. The state is not insensible to this duty, and provides a "Warden of Convicts" to reside constantly upon the spot and exercise a supervision over the whole matter. Mr. Williams holds this office, at present, and, I have reason to believe, performs his duties with humanity and judgment. It is his duty to look to the conduct and welfare of the convicts, and to see that all the stipulations made in their favor by the government with the company are carried out. I believe that this is faithfully done and that the difficult problem of employing state convicts is satisfactorily solved here as elsewhere. One feature, however, affected me with a painful feeling, which I have not yet got over; it was the presence, among these hardened criminals, of a boy under fourteen years old. Of course neither the company, nor the warden, nor even the executive of the state, is responsible for this; it is the sin and shame of the whole people of Tennessee; the two damning spots upon our escutcheon are the insufficiency of accommodation for the insane and the absence of provision for juvenile delinquents. Surely, now we have made what looks like a permanent settlement of the debt question, our next legislative work will be to grapple with these two problems. In justice to the parties concerned, I should state that the company and the warden both manifest a desire to palliate this evil as much as possible; the work given to the boy is light, and Captain Williams takes pains to keep him apart from the other convicts during respite from work and at night; but these are only palliatives; after all, the boy ought not to be there.

The coal which is exported from these mines for smelting and manufacturing purposes, goes away in the form of coke, the furnaces for reducing it to that form being situated at the mouth of the mine. The feeding and tending these furnaces seems to be terrible work in such hot weather as that during which my visit was made; the negroes do their work miserably naked, and even the males convey the fuel to the mouth of the furnaces in a state of hopeless resignation which subdues even that almost boundless faculty of resistance characteristic of mule nature.

I cannot conclude this paper without acknowledging my obligations to Mr. James Bailey, superintendent of the works at Tracy City, and to Capt. Williams, the warden, already mentioned, for their kind and courteous assistance to me in making myself acquainted with the system of the Sewanee Mountain.

D. F. W.

Sewanee, July 25, '81.

## A SHAPKLE LETTER FROM "HILDA" ATOP COLORADO'S MOUNTAINOUS HEIGHTS.

EDITOR OF CHRONICLE:—While July broods with heated wings over the East I am luxuriating in the cool atmosphere of Barrow's Park. Leaving Lake City last Monday, for a fortnight sojourn among the mountains, I find myself two thousand five hundred feet nearer the new zenith.

Lake City having an altitude of eight thousand feet and Barrow's Park of ten thousand five hundred. In honor to custom, here's a word for the weather. Long, cool, bright, breezy days are our portion. It is the season for rain, but here as elsewhere the weather clerk is a fickle judge, and for once we approve the inconsistency. Call to mind one of our first bright spring days in Tennessee, and you have the prototype of our usual weather. Barrow's Park is headed by the American basin and within a stone's throw of the Pacific slope. Shut in by mountains of stupendous height, it lies in a sunny, sheltered valley, down which the Gunnison river comes with a "never ceasing roar." The hotel stands at the base of Edith Mountain, a granite giant, towering up over ten thousand feet. About fifty yards from the door is the river, and beyond, directly opposite to us, is the Norcross Mountain, covered with the straight, beautiful spruce pines. The next in the chain as they tend toward the sunset is White Cross Mountain. So called because of the large white quartz cross formed in the gray stone of the summit. Standing out white and pure against the background it seems if it had shriveled from the hand of God before which we may kneel and worship.

If the divine peace is within us, we may find sure comfort and joy in singing the Lord's praises in a strange land. The next is RED CLOUD MOUNTAIN, a mountain rich in iron ore, and it tells the story on its broad face as it stands fiery red against the pale blue of the sky. St. Mary, Del Rio, Del Norte and Alta complete the chain which surrounds the Park. And a more imposing chain never lifted hoary heads toward the great good Maker. All day long you can hear the ring of the drill and the blasting of the mines, for, besides the grand effect of picturesque these mountains present, they are mined and belted with silver and gold. Many of the capitalists are visiting the Park, examining the mining claims. The miners present quite an odd appearance in their rough overalls and spiked boots, but beneath the slouched hats we see many fine, intelligent faces. Young men of the South and East who, for want of employment and enterprise in their homes, had the strength and courage to take up a pick and hammer and dig in the Rockies. Note the parallel. Our towns and cities of the East are crowded by white-faced, feminine youths, who eagerly accept a clerkship at forty dollars a month. Here, these brown and sturdy miners dig for four dollars a day or one hundred and twenty dollars a month. And a more noble or generous class of people you cannot well find.

I never describe a Barro train which passed the hotel on yesterday. These little Barros are called the miner's friend, and well deserve the name. They can climb the steepest and most dangerous trail, and carry a pack with the safety of a man. They were moving a frame house from the Park to the Broadway mine on Ida Mountain, and the little Barros were doing the work. There were thirty in the train, each with its burden of lumber strapped to its back and trailing on behind. I could but notice the patience of the beasts as they were lashed and goaded up the steep by their Mexican drivers. It was, indeed, a grotesque and novel scene. The poetic element in my nature will not allow me to pass unchronicled the beauty and glory of these night trains. The first night of my arrival, luckily, was that destined for the full moon. Long before it rose, the western peaks were white and burnished with its rich light. There they stood, great mountains of brightness, veined by the dark gulches and shadowed by the pines. At length the peak appeared, with a fall white face and crown of light. Adown the eastern knobs the radiance streamed, filling the canons and valleys with its beautiful presence. The scene would have been the despair of a painter.

"En route to this place we passed Lake San Cristobal, the pride of Hinsdale county. It is three miles long, and lies nestled in its blue beauty between some of Colorado's loftiest mountains. Still and untroubled, with scarcely a murmur along its length, it would be difficult to describe its perfection. About two yards out from the bank the waters are shaded almost white by the white stones at the bottom, and the banks are fringed with the fragrant eglantine. Moored at the boat-house were the new pleasure boats. Notably among them were the "Lake Bird" and the "Mining Register," named for our popular Lake City paper.

I am arranging me an album of pressed mountain flowers, which I hope some day to show to my friends in the East. My album will combine delicate ferns and columbines, honeysuckle, blue bells and many other varieties, some gathered at timber line from out the snow. Some will doubtless think it an exaggeration when I say that I enjoyed a large jump of snow on the 10th of July, but it is true. Monday, Aug. 15th, 1881, I was in the Circuit court of Montgomery county, Tennessee. C. L. Cooke, plaintiff, vs. The Platt Artificial Ice Company (limited), defendant. In the Circuit court of Montgomery county, Tennessee. It appearing that on the 14th of April, 1881, the plaintiff filed an attachment before said court, against the state of the defendant, to compel the defendant to appear and answer to a complaint filed by the plaintiff, and that on the 27th day of April, 1881, the defendant failed to appear and answer to said complaint, and that on the 27th day of April, 1881, the plaintiff filed a motion for judgment against the defendant, and that on the 27th day of April, 1881, the court granted said motion, and entered judgment against the defendant, and that on the 27th day of April, 1881, the plaintiff filed a motion for execution against the defendant, and that on the 27th day of April, 1881, the court granted said motion, and entered execution against the defendant, and that on the 27th day of April, 1881, the plaintiff filed a motion for judgment against the defendant, and that on the 27th day of April, 1881, the court granted said motion, and entered judgment against the defendant, and that on 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